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The author states his own conclusions: "The Knights of St. Crispin was the first great protest of America's workingmen against the abuse of machinery. Fantastical in some of its superficial features, crude in its methods, and loose in its organization, it yet embodied an essential demand for justice. The shoemakers insisted that the benefits of machinery should be to those who toil with it as well as to those who own it or buy its products. That their effort failed, like that of most American trades, is the condemnation not of the shoe-workers but of our legal and industrial system."

Half a Man. By MARY WHITE OVINGTON. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911. 8vo, pp. xi+236.

This volume represents the results of an investigation into the industrial and social position of the Negro race in New York City, carried out under the auspices of the Greenwich House Committee on Social Investigations. The author brings out vividly the difficulties under which the Negro is living in New York. It has been asserted many times that the backward condition of the Negro is not due to any lack of opportunity of advancement, but rather to racial inferiority. This the writer repudiates as untrue. His lack of advancement must be attributed to inequality in opportunities. It is only in the fields of labor where brute strength is required that the Negro has not been placed at a disadvantage. Race prejudice has barred his progress in nearly all clerical, business, and professional careers except among his own people.

The Taxation of Forest Lands in Wisconsin. By ALFRED K. CHITTENDEN and HARRY IRION. Madison: The State Printer, 1911. 8vo, pp. 80.

The problem of the taxation of forest lands in northern Wisconsin is discussed by the authors, not from the point of view of the fiscal needs, or of administration, but from that of conservation. They find that the present method of taxation, because of its arbitrariness and uncertainty, its inequality as between timber lands of equal value, and chiefly because of the disproportionate burden it places upon cut-over lands, tends not to foster but to hinder conservation by the private owners. While they express doubt that private capital can ever ultimately solve the problem of conservation, yet they believe that with a properly devised system of taxation beneficial results may be achieved in the way of preventing abandonment, and as a consequence destruction by fire. To this end they approve the "deferred-tax system," which imposes a small annual tax upon the land, a concession to fiscal requirements, and defers the tax on the timber until it is cut, at which time they propose to exact 10 per cent of its gross stumpage value. The book is to be commended. Its proposals, coming from men whose practical experience brings them face to face with the need of revision, will undoubtedly carry weight.